

Snowbasin area would be beneficial to the people of the state of Utah;

Whereas the recent awarding of the 2002 Olympics to Salt Lake City increases the ski and recreational opportunities of the Snowbasin area;

Whereas Snowbasin has been designated as the site of several 2002 Winter Olympic event, with pre-olympic events scheduled for 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2001;

Whereas these olympic and pre-olympic events add to the urgency to develop the Snowbasin area;

Whereas approximately 55 years ago, 4,300 acres of land in the Snowbasin area was transferred with little monetary consideration from private ownership to the United States Forest Service under the leadership of the Ogden Chamber of Commerce to stop overgrazing and to develop a year-round recreation area;

Whereas the Ogden-Weber Chamber of Commerce and many civic leaders now favor the transfer of 1,320 acres of this same land at Snowbasin to the Sun Valley Company for the purpose of developing a year-round recreational resort;

Whereas the Sun Valley Company has agreed to acquire and transfer into the public domain property of comparable value as selected by the United States Forest Service in exchange for the 1,320 acres received in the Snowbasin area;

Whereas Earl Holding, developer of world famous Sun Valley Resort, has established a proven track record as a developer of high-quality recreational resort facilities;

Whereas the proper development of the Snowbasin area would increase tourism in the state of Utah and would be extremely beneficial to the residents of northern Utah by creating numerous jobs and business opportunities;

Whereas the state of Utah has expended an excess of \$14,000,000 to construct the Trappers Loop Highway for the purpose of servicing the Snowbasin/Upper Ogden Valley area;

Whereas the delay in facilitating the exchange of the number of areas requested by the Sun Valley Company could hamper the state's hosting of several olympic and international alpine skiing events and may make the development of a year-round resort economically infeasible;

Whereas the exchange of property to the Sun Valley Company would allow the United States Forest Service to acquire additional property as an exchange that, if property selected, would open up large areas of the public domain and better suit the Forest Service's objective of preserving the public land for public use than the retention of the proposed transfer property;

Whereas the intended use of the property in question when it was transferred into Forest Service supervision was to develop a ski and recreational area; and

Whereas The United States Congress is currently considering legislation that would complete the Snowbasin land exchange and enable the timely construction of facilities at Snowbasin needed for olympic and pre-olympic events: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, that the Legislature of the state of Utah, the Governor concurring therein, the United States Forest Service, the United States Congress and President William J. Clinton to enact Snowbasin Land Exchange legislation for the purpose of preparing Snowbasin for olympic and pre-olympic events, and for developing Snowbasin as a multi-use, four season recreational resort area. Be it further

*Resolved*, that copies of this resolution be sent to the Sun Valley Company, the United States Forest Service, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the

members of Utah's congressional delegation, and President Clinton.

#### GAYLE FITZGERALD CORY, A TRIBUTE

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, on behalf of my fellow Senators, I would like to take a moment to pay tribute to a dedicated Senate worker, a courageous woman and a wonderful person. Gayle Fitzgerald Cory worked in the Senate for 35 years, serving in many capacities. She was indispensable to the late Senator Muskie for 22 years, holding positions from receptionist to executive assistant and making the transition to the State Department with him in 1980. She was also a valued member of Senator George Mitchell's staff as his personal assistant.

A person who has filled these roles can't help but accumulate a tremendous amount of knowledge on the workings of the Senate. Gayle Fitzgerald Cory was exceptionally qualified to take on the position of postmaster in 1989.

Up until her retirement in 1995, Mrs. Cory worked hard for the U.S. Senate, she was experienced, organized and capable of handling any task or crisis that came her way. Most of all, she was a great person. The post office employees—indeed, everyone with whom she came in contact—appreciated her warmth and her sense of fairness. An extremely professional woman, she had an almost uncanny understanding of the special needs of the Senate, and she was instrumental in making it work.

My condolences go out to her husband, Don, her three daughters, Laurie, Melissa, and Carol, and all the members of her large and loving family. She was a courageous, strong person and we will all miss her.

#### CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

#### WHITE HOUSE TRAVEL OFFICE LEGISLATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now resume consideration of H.R. 2937, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2937) for the reimbursement of attorney fees and costs incurred by former employees of the White House Travel Office with respect to the termination of their employment in that office on May 19, 1993.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill.

Pending:

Dole amendment No. 3952, in the nature of a substitute.

Dole amendment No. 3953 (to amendment No. 3952), to provide for an effective date for the settlement of certain claims against the United States.

Dole amendment No. 3954 (to amendment No. 3953), to provide for an effective date for

the settlement of certain claims against the United States.

Dole motion to refer the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary with instructions to report back forthwith.

Dole amendment No. 3955 (to the instructions to the motion to refer), to provide for an effective date for the settlement of certain claims against the United States.

Dole amendment No. 3956 (to amendment No. 3955), to provide for an effective date for the settlement of certain claims against the United States.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I wish to speak on the bill that is before us—the bill to reimburse the people that were harmed in the unfair firing at the White House in January 1993, the bill that is for reimbursement to the people that are called the Travelgate 17.

Mr. President, I think it is very obvious that when politics stands in the way of resolving a right or wrong issue, politics always gets trampled. Right means that politics has to be put to the side. Some examples come to mind: The civil rights laws of the 1960's; the end of the defense buildup in the 1980's; the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995, which I sponsored.

This bill before us falls into that category. It is to reimburse the Travelgate 7. Now, obviously, it is much less in scope than all of these other major pieces of legislation I mentioned over the last 30 years. However, let me make it very clear that it is a microcosm of the same reality. It is a right and wrong issue. And politics is standing in its way. But I predict that politics will stand in its way only temporarily. Travelgate is the story of an arrogant White House trampling all over the rights of seven dedicated public servants.

The purpose behind the abuse was so that cronies of the President could win the spoils of political gain for themselves.

One of these people was a rich Hollywood producer, friend of Bill, high-dollar campaign contributor, buddy and crony by the name of Harry Thomason. The other was a distant cousin of the President's, Catherine Cornelius.

The White House, apparently including the President and First Lady, unleashed the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Department of Justice to harass these seven citizens. As if that were not enough, the White House also used its authority and its access to the media to conduct a public smear campaign against the seven innocent people. Following something that is too customary in this town, they used leaks, innuendoes, and falsities to continue their public harassment even after their primary target, Billy Dale, was acquitted by a jury, and it only took the jury less than 2 hours of deliberation to declare his innocence.

The net effect of all of this harassment took a real toll—these are real people—not only on the seven employees but maybe even more so on their families as well. These innocent people